Bourke B. Hickenlooper

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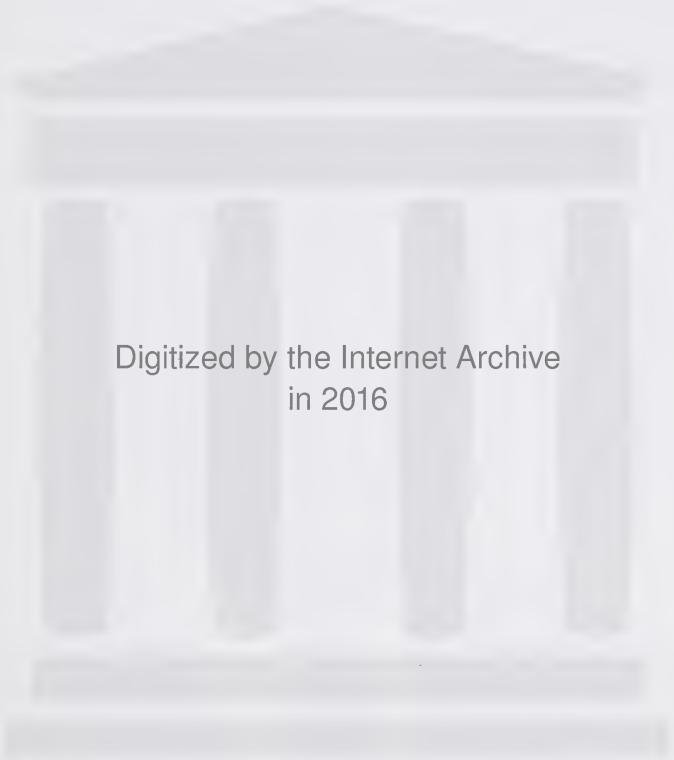
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92D CONGRESS, 2D SESSION SENATE DOCUMENT NO. 92-96

Memorial Addresses

AND

Other Tributes

IN THE

Congress of the United States

ON THE

LIFE AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF

Bourke B. Hickenlooper

Ninety-second Congress
Second Session

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1972

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of the
Joint Committee on Printing

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Telegram Received From President Richard M. Nixon

Our thoughts and those of countless fellow Americans are with you as Mrs. Nixon and I mourn the death of your distinguished father.

Those of us who were fortunate to have worked with Senator HICKENLOOPER will never forget his unwavering devotion to the public trust and his inspiring love of America. We will always remember him with special admiration and affection and our sentiments will be shared by a grateful nation.

His career was crowded with proofs of his determination to serve the best interests of his constituents and of the country. These accomplishments are etched for all time in the annals of our legislative history and in the hearts of the people he served.

May this knowledge strengthen you just as your father strengthened our party and our country. May the memories you cherish, as well as the pride we all share with you, give you courage now and in the future.

RICHARD NIXON.

Senate Resolution 359

In the Senate of the United States,

September 6, 1972.

Resolved, That the legislative proceedings of the Congress relating to the death of the former Senator from Iowa, Mr. Hickenlooper, be printed as a Senate document. That document shall be prepared, printed, bound, and distributed, except to the extent otherwise provided by the Joint Committee on Printing under chapter 1 of title 44, United States Code, in the same manner and under the same conditions as memorial addresses, on behalf of Members of Congress dying in office, are printed under sections 723 and 724 of such title.

Passed: September 14, 1972.

Iowa State Senate Memorial Resolution

BOURKE BLAKEMORE HICKENLOOPER

Mr. President: Your committee, appointed to prepare a suitable resolution commemorating the life, character, and public service of the late Honorable BOURKE BLAKEMORE HICKENLOOPER begs leave to submit the following memorial:

His proud parents named him BOURKE BLAKEMORE HICKENLOOPER when he was born on July 21, 1896, in the small Taylor County Town of Blockton in southwest Iowa. By the time he departed this life 75 years later, on September 4, 1971, his unusual, multisyllabled name was rolling off the tongues of those in virtually every Iowa household and the man to whom it belonged had become the "winningist" political figure in the history of Iowa.

When he decided to make politics his career, BOURKE BLAKEMORE HICKENLOOPER realized his rather difficult-to-pronounce name might prove a vote-getting liability unless he found a way to change it into an asset. So, as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, he went from door to door encouraging people to call him just plain "HICK". Wearing a broad grin, he explained the reason why in every nook and cranny of the State by telling about the time, as a small boy, his mother sent him to the drugstore in the county seat—Bedford.

"I asked for a nickel's worth of asafetida and told the druggist to charge it," he'd recount. "He asked me my name. I told him it was BOURKE BLAKEMORE HICKENLOOPER. He asked me to say it again. I did. He said 'here sonny, take it. It isn't worth a nickel to write asafetida and HICKENLOOPER on the same charge ticket.' "

From his rich, rural background, he branched out to win a degree in industrial science from Iowa State and a degree in law from the University of Iowa on his way to become the No. 1 Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate and a confidant of Presidents of both political parties. He served as chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, was named a repre-

sentative of the United States to the U.N. General Assembly by President Eisenhower in 1958 and to a congressional team to oversee the South Vietnam elections by President Johnson in 1966.

Only the late Senator William B. Allison, among Iowans, enjoyed a longer record of service in the Senate than BOURKE BLAKEMORE HICKENLOOPER and Senator Allison's record was made in the days before Senators were elected by popular vote.

With his 24 years in the Senate, 2 years as Governor of Iowa, 4 years as Lieutenant Governor of Iowa, and 4 years as a State representative from Linn County, where he established his home and law practice after returning from World War I, Senator HICKENLOOPER devoted 34 years nearly—half his lifetime—to public service.

The people of his native State, together with his colleagues in the United States Congress, held him in high esteem for his devotion to principles, his unswerving loyalty, his unquestioned integrity, and his enviable ability to get along with others. Yes, and for his enduring humility, perhaps best exhibited by the Senator on October 5, 1961, when nearly 1,200 friends from Iowa and around the Nation gathered in Cedar Rapids to pay him honor.

Former Presidents Hoover and Eisenhower were among those who sent accolades, which were interspersed with spoken tributes by many of his Senate colleagues who came in person for the grand occasion.

"I wish that the many fine things that have been said about me could be fully accurate," he responded. "Friendship has a habit of putting a little more glitter on a man than actually is there."

BOURKE BLAKEMORE HICKENLOOPER's body rests today in a mausoleum in the Cedar Memorial Chapel of Memories in Cedar Rapids, near that of his beloved wife, Verna, who preceded him in death. A son, David, of Bloomfield, and a daughter, Mrs. Russell Oberlin, of Des Moines, survive.

BOURKE BLAKEMORE HICKENLOOPER, truly a tall Iowan among Iowans. (The foregoing was written by Mr. Frank Nye, associate editor of the Cedar Rapids Gazette, at the request of the undersigned committee because of Mr. Nye's long time association with Senator HICKENLOOPER and Iowa politics.)

Therefore, be it resolved by the Senate of the 64th General Assembly of Iowa, That in the passing of the Honorable BOURKE BLAKEMORE HICKENLOOPER, the State has lost an honored citizen and a

faithful and useful public servant, and the Senate by this resolution would express its appreciation of his service, and tender its sympathy to the members of his family.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the Journal of the Senate, and that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to forward an enrolled copy to the family of the deceased.

TOM RILEY,
RALPH POTTER,
CLOYD ROBINSON,
Committee.

Passed: February 29, 1972.

Biography

Bourke Blakemore Hickenlooper was born in Blockton, Taylor County, Iowa, July 21, 1896; attended the public schools at Blockton, Iowa, and Iowa State College at Ames until April 6, 1917, when he enrolled in the officer's training camp at Fort Snelling, Minn.; commissioned a second lieutenant and assigned to the 339th Field Artillery, 88th Division; embarked overseas in August 1918 and served in France as battalion orientation officer with the 3d Battalion, 339th Field Artillery; returned to the United States in February 1919 and was honorably discharged in March 1919; reentered Iowa State College and was graduated in June 1919; was also graduated from the College of Law of the State University of Iowa at Iowa City in 1922; was admitted to the bar in 1922 and and commenced practice in Cedar Rapids, Iowa; member of the State house of representatives 1934–37; Lieutenant Goveror of Iowa 1939–42 and Governor in 1943 and 1944; elected as a Republican to the United State Senate in 1944 for the term commencing January 3, 1945; reelected in 1950, 1956, and 1962 for the term ending January 3, 1969; was not a candidate for reelection in 1968; retired but engaged in part-time business activities; died in Shelter Island, N.Y., September 4, 1971, while visiting; interment in Cedar Memorial Cemetery, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

PROCEEDINGS

IN THE

UNITED STATES SENATE

Proceedings in the Senate

WEDNESDAY, *September 8, 1971.*

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, it was on an October day of 1968 that the Senate of the United States paused to pay tribute to a colleague who, of his own volition, was bringing to a close his active official career—34 years of service to his native State of Iowa and to the United States—and to the world of this troubled generation.

And now—suddenly—BOURKE BLAKEMORE HICKENLOOPER has departed this life and we speak in eulogy of a great American.

It was my privilege 3 years ago, as chairman of the Joint Committee of the Congress on Atomic Energy, to speak of the significant contribution BOURKE HICKENLOOPER had made to initiate the Atomic Energy Act of 1946—to administer it and to improve it in demanding nuclear times of international competition.

Equally responsible in this world crises era was his service on the Committee on Foreign Relations—and all of us bear witness to the dedication of "HICKENLOOPER of Iowa" on the Senate floor.

It was my privilege—though not of his political party—to have possessed his personal friendship—to have enjoyed his companionship on shared world assignments toward understanding and peace for mankind.

I said in October 1968 that I knew of no finer gentleman—no man I would rather call "friend"—than BOURKE HICKENLOOPER.

These 3 years have confirmed that friendship. In the hour of his great sorrow—in the passing of his beloved wife—BOURKE HICKENLOOPER bequeathed to me for my wife a token by which both women set special treasure.

I speak of this only to record how thoughtfully personal could be this great man, whose years were devoted to worldwide crises affecting the very survival of mankind.

And I speak to record the debt that America owes to its grassroots—the debt that America and the world and the future owes to an able statesman who could deal with the great problems of our age and never lose the friendly, homely qualities of the little Iowa town to which he always referred proudly as his birthplace.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, statements of tribute and affection have been numerous since the untimely death a week ago of former Senator BOURKE HICKENLOOPER, who for 24 years was my predecessor in this body. Among the many newspaper editorials written in memory of Senator HICKENLOOPER, I wanted to share in particular the one that appeared last Monday in the Cedar Rapids Gazette, his hometown newspaper. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Record so that Senators may have it as a reminder of the late illustrious Senator from Iowa.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER

BOURKE BLAKEMORE HICKENLOOPER who died Saturday, was one of the most popular public officials in Iowa history. Certainly he was the "winningest" Republican the state has ever had.

He devoted 34 years of his 75 years to serving his fellow man—34 years without a break, ranging from four years as a state representative beginning in 1935, to 24 as a U.S. senator ending when he retired undefeated champ in 1969. In between, he sandwiched four years as lieutenant governor, two as governor. He is the only Iowa governor and senator to come from Cedar Rapids, where he started practicing law in 1922.

His name was before the voters 19 times. Like most successful politicians, he tasted the dregs of defeat—twice. But these temporary setbacks actually steeled him for the long days ahead, during which he established a reputation as a conservative with a keen sense of humor, a staunch defender of the private enterprise system, an advocate of a farm economy unfettered by government controls and an opponent of excessive spending both at home and abroad.

He was defeated in his first bid for public office, losing his party's nomination for Linn county attorney in 1932. Two years later he won the first two terms as state representative then lost again, in his first try for the nomination for lieutenant governor in 1938. When the man who beat him, Harry B. Thompson of Muscatine, a stranger to politics, withdrew from the race,

the G.O.P. state convention lost no time nominating Mr. HICKENLOOPER to fill the vacancy left on the ticket. He never lost another election.

His early campaigns were arduous and time-consuming. Television wasn't here yet and a candidate had to visit every nook and cranny to acquaint voters with his name—especially when he had a name that was difficult either to believe or to pronounce, like HICKENLOOPER. That was the lesson he learned from his 1938 defeat—that an unknown with a common name like Thompson could beat an experienced politician with the unlikely name of HICKENLOOPER.

So he went door-to-door, telling stories involving his name and encouraging people to just call him "HICK," which they learned to do with affection. His favorite story was about when he was a small boy in Taylor county and his mother sent him to a drug store in Bedford, the county seat.

"I asked for a nickel's worth of assafetida and told the druggist to charge it," he related. "He asked my name. I told him it was BOURKE BLAKEMORE HICKENLOOPER. He asked me to repeat it. I did. He said 'here, sonny, take it. It isn't worth a nickel to write both assafetida and HICKENLOOPER on a charge ticket'."

"HICK" was a devoted public servant. He was No. 1 Republican on the senate foreign relations committee when he retired. He served as chairman of the joint atomic energy committee and was chosen by President Eisenhower as a U.S. representative to the U.N. General Assembly in 1958. President Johnson sent him on a congressional team in 1966 to keep watch on the South Vietnam election.

Only the late Senator William Allison had a longer service record, among Iowans, in the U.S. senate—35 years. But Allison's record was before senators had to stand public election (they were chosen by the legislature), so HICK's was harder to come by.

Indeed, his was an enviable record that will serve as an inspiration to all Iowans with political aspirations.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, suddenly and with little warning, our former colleague BOURKE HICKENLOOPER from Iowa left this world earlier this week.

BOURKE HICKENLOOPER and I came to the Senate at the same time. We served together on the Foreign Relations Committee for 20 years, and for 6 of those years Senator HICKENLOOPER was the ranking Republican member while I was the chairman.

Even before this situation threw us constantly together, we had become good friends. He was a man with a wide and deep interest in foreign affairs, a keen sense of responsibility, and a delightful sense of humor. He worked hard at his job and did it well. His interests were varied, including such diverse subjects as atomic weap-

ons and cultural exchanges. He brought a fine legal mind and sense of responsibility to all that he did.

Mrs. Fulbright joins me in extending our deepest sympathy to his son and daughter.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record at this point an article written by Robert F. Levey and published in the Washington Post on September 5, 1971.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 5, 1971]

EX-SENATOR B. B. HICKENLOOPER DIES

(By Robert F. Levey)

BOURKE BLAKEMORE HICKENLOOPER, a four-term Republican senator from Iowa who helped shape the country's atomic and foreign policies after World War II, died in his sleep early yesterday while visiting friends on Shelter Island, N.Y. He was 75.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER had flown to New York from his Chevy Chase home Friday for a Labor Day weekend visit with Henry R. Holthusen. During dinner Friday, he complained of abdominal pains, and went to bed. He was found dead shortly after 4 a.m. yesterday.

Known as "HICK" to his friends, he had retired from the Senate in 1969, saying he was "all tired out." At the time, only one Republican and seven Democrats outranked him.

Born in Blockton, Iowa, the only child of farmers and the grandson of a state legislator, Mr. HICKENLOOPER as a child would reportedly stare at a picture of his grandfather orating on the floor of the Iowa House and promise: "I'll be there some day."

ELECTED GOVERNOR

He made it in 1934, after earning a bachelor's degree from Iowa State College and a law degree from the University of Iowa, and practicing privately in Cedar Rapids.

In 1938, he was elected lieutenant governor, and in 1940 he was re-elected. Two years later, partly on the strength of the massive publicity he received when he rescued a Cedar Rapids woman from drowning in the Cedar River, Mr. HICKENLOOPER became governor.

Urged to run for the Senate in 1944 by the staunchly anti-Roosevelt Iowa Republican Party, Mr. HICKENLOOPER easily defeated incumbent Democrat Guy Gillette.

In the 24-year Senate career that followed Mr. HICKENLOOPER was best known for his 1949 investigation into what he called the "incredible mismanagement" of Atomic Energy Commission chairman David Lilienthal, and for his 1963 "Hickenlooper Amendment"—later defeated—that would have cut off U.S. aid to any country that cancelled prior agreements with American businesses.

LILIENTHAL DISCLAIMER

The Lilienthal affair arose when the senator, as chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, learned that about a cupful of uranium was missing from an AEC laboratory in Argonne, Ill.

In the course of two weeks of hearings, he castigated Lilienthal for failing to report the missing uranium to the FBI, even though Lilienthal said he had not known it was missing until shortly before HICKENLOOPER did.

Lilienthal called the charges against him "un-American," and declined to step down. Meanwhile, a newspaper editorial of the time wondered if HICKENLOOPER wasn't "seeing Communist spies under his bed."

The affair ended with the committee refusing, 9 to 8, to ask for Lilienthal's censure. But Lilienthal stepped down six months later, charging his career had been ruined.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER's 1963 trade amendment followed the seizure of three U.S. oil companies in Cuba and Argentina. It was bitterly opposed by the Kennedy administration, which argued that its passage would threaten all U.S. diplomacy, particularly in Latin America.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER introduced the amendment as a rider to that year's foreign aid bill. It closely followed a Supreme Court ruling that in effect denied the right of an American sugar company to contest the seizure of its profits by the Castro regime.

He saw his amendment as purely a matter of giving the U.S. businessman his day in court. The Supreme Court's ruling, he wrote in a 1964 letter, presumes that "any inquiry . . . into the acts of a foreign state will be a matter of embarrassment to the conduct of foreign policy."

The amendment was finally defeated on the Senate floor, 45 to 35.

In his last two terms, and particularly during President Eisenhower's second term, Mr. HICKENLOOPER's chairmanship of the Senate Republican Policy Committee and his ranking Republican status on the Foreign Relations Committee made him one of the party's leading spokesmen.

AGAINST RIGHTS ACT

In horn-rimmed glasses and a red-headed crewcut, he twice tried to block Democratic nominees to the post of director of the United States Information Agency.

He objected to the 1964 civil rights act because "it would lead to bureaucrats snooping into every area of American life." And he vigorously supported

Republican presidential nominees Richard Nixon in 1960 and Barry Goldwater in 1964.

Meanwhile, Mr. HICKENLOOPER promoted peaceful uses of atomic energy and railed against a proposal that the U.S. share its atomic secrets with its European allies.

But he often warned, as he did first in 1949, that he would have "no qualms about our using (the bomb) . . . strategically where it would be an efficient means of ending the war."

Mr. HICKENLOOPER was the "Senate's most doctrinaire Republican" under President Kennedy, a columnist wrote in 1961. He once chided Kennedy—in a foreshadowing of later debate on Vietnam—for "not consulting once with the Congress in advance of decisions."

LIKED CAMPAIGNING

But despite his official position of leadership, he was generally conceded to be below Republican Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen in influence.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER once told an interviewer that his favorite side of politics was campaigning.

His favorite campaign story had to do with his name—which in a joint column Joseph and Stewart Alsop once described as "exactly the name an English satirist would choose for an Iowa Republican."

Once, HICKENLOOPER said, in a small Iowa farm town he introduced himself four times to a woman. Each time she asked him to repeat his name. Finally, she said: "You know, there must be something wrong with me. That name sounds like HICKENLOOPER to me."

After his wife's death last December, Mr. HICKENLOOPER had reportedly sold the home at 5511 Cedar Pkwy., Chevy Chase, in which his family had lived since 1945. Friends said he was planning to move into a Washington apartment this month.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER is survived by a son, David, of Bloomfield, Iowa; a daughter, Jane Oberlin, of Des Moines, and four grandchildren.

Mr. STENNIS. I appreciate the remarks the Senator from Arkansas has made, Mr. President, and I join wholeheartedly in the sentiments he has expressed as to the late Senator. I considered him one of the most valuable men that we had in this body. I never saw him go off the deep end on anything without thinking the matter out, and I never saw him lose his patience, though I have seen him under a lot of pressure. I regret very much his passing, and join in expressing condolences to the survivors of this late outstanding Member of this body.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I thank the Senator. He was a very fine man indeed.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, the State of Iowa and the Nation lost a great public servant with the sudden and untimely death of our former colleague, Hon. BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER.

The Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Gazette said of Senator HICKENLOOPER:

His was an enviable record that will serve as an inspiration to all Iowans with political aspirations.

The Des Moines Register asserted that—

The ancient Romans had a word for the career of BOURKE BLAKEMORE HICKENLOOPER of Iowa: cursus honorum—a course of ascending honors in service to the republic.

The Mason City Globe-Gazette said:

He did credit to his native state, which showed its confidence in him in life and honors him in death.

Indeed this record of public service inspired confidence, and his reputation in the Senate as a legislator completely dedicated to high principles and integrity in public office will live and stand as a fitting memorial.

I knew "HICK" before I came to the Senate in 1961, and I was proud to have been associated with him for 8 years until his retirement from the Senate in January of 1969.

It is tragic that a well-earned retirement has been ended so soon, and all of us, I know, mourn his passing.

I ask unanimous consent that editorials on Senator HICKENLOOPER from the Cedar Rapids Gazette, the Des Moines Register, and the Mason City Globe Gazette be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Cedar Rapids Gazette, Sept. 6, 1971]

BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER

BOURKE BLAKEMORE HICKENLOOPER, who died Saturday, was one of the most popular public officials in Iowa history. Certainly he was the "winningest" Republican the state has ever had.

He devoted 34 of his 75 years to serving his fellow man—34 years without a break, ranging from four years as a state representative beginning in 1935,

to 24 as a U.S. senator, ending when he retired undefeated champ in 1969. In between, he sandwiched four years as lieutenant governor, two as governor. He is the only Iowa governor and senator to come from Cedar Rapids, where he started practicing law in 1922.

His name was before the voters 19 times. Like most successful politicians, he tasted the dregs of defeat—twice. But these temporary setbacks actually steeled him for the long days ahead, during which he established a reputation as a conservative with a keen sense of humor, a staunch defender of the private enterprise system, an advocate of a farm economy unfettered by government controls and an opponent of excessive spending both at home and abroad.

He was defeated in his first bid for public office, losing his party's nomination for Linn county attorney in 1932. Two years later he won the first of two terms as state representative then lost again, in his first try for the nomination for lieutenant governor in 1938. When the man who beat him, Harry B. Thompson of Muscatine, a stranger to politics, withdrew from the race, the G.O.P. state convention lost no time nominating Mr. HICKENLOOPER to fill the vacancy left on the ticket. He never lost another election.

His early campaigns were arduous and time-consuming. Television wasn't here yet and a candidate had to visit every nook and cranny to acquaint voters with his name—especially when he had a name that was difficult either to believe or to pronounce, like HICKENLOOPER. That was the lesson he learned from his 1938 defeat—that an unknown with a common name like Thompson could beat an experienced politician with the unlikely name of HICKENLOOPER.

So he went door-to-door, telling stories involving his name and encouraging people to just call him "HICK," which they learned to do with affection. His favorite story was about when he was a small boy in Taylor County and his mother sent him to a drug store in Bedford, the county seat.

"I asked for a nickel's worth of asafetida and told the druggist to charge it," he related. "He asked my name. I told him it was BOURKE BLAKEMORE HICKENLOOPER. He asked me to repeat it. I did. He said 'here, sonny, take it. It isn't worth a nickel to write both asafetida and HICKENLOOPER on a charge ticket'."

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Only the late Senator William Allison had a longer service record, among Iowans, in the U.S. senate—35 years. But Allison's record was before senators had to stand public election (they were chosen by the legislature), so HICK's was harder to come by.

Indeed, his was an enviable record that will serve as an inspiration to all Iowans with political aspirations.

[From the Des Moines Register, Sept. 8, 1971]

Long Career in Iowa's Service

The ancient Romans had a word for the career of Bourke Blakemore Hickenlooper of Iowa: cursus honorum—a course of ascending honors in service to the republic.

As a young man, he interrupted his college education to serve in the armed forces in World War I, as a second lieutenant in a field artillery outfit in France. He went back to Iowa State University to get his bachelor's degree and to the University of Iowa to get a law degree. For more than a decade he practiced law in Cedar Rapids.

Then in 1934 he ran for public office and won. For the next 34 years he served in elective office with successively larger responsibilities: two terms as state representative, two terms as lieutenant governor, one term as governor, and finally four six-year terms as United States senator with mounting seniority and committee posts.

This newspaper did not always agree editorially with the Hickenlooper policies, but he was always courteous, always willing to explain his point of view, and his explanations were always thoughtful, based on first-hand study.

For years, he was alternately chairman or ranking minority member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. He was a principal author of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, which encouraged private industrial development of nuclear power.

Hickenlooper served long also on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and became ranking Republican member. He spoke out against Vice-President Richard Nixon's suggestion in 1954 that the United States ought to send troops to Indochina if the French could not hold it.

The Hickenlooper Amendment to a foreign aid law of the early 1960s is still on the books. It calls for a cut-off in American aid to countries which expropriate the property of United States citizens and fail to provide compensation within six months. The amendment permits the President to make exceptions when he thinks the national interest requires it.

The senator was 73 when he retired, 75 when he died. Nearly half his life was spent in public service.

(From the Mason City (Iowa) Globe-Gazette, Sept. 8, 1971)

Hickenlooper Left Imprint

Bourke B. Hickenlooper, who died early Saturday at age 75, once despaired of getting far in politics because of his name.

The abbreviation used by friends (Hick) was even worse. But Hickenlooper found the secret in kidding about his last name in public, making more jokes about it than his political foes.

With that, his political climb was steady in Iowa's Republican party. He served four years in the Iowa Legislature, was elected lieutenant governor in 1938 and 1940, then became governor in 1942. He won a seat in the U.S. Senate in 1944 and served there 24 years before retiring from active politics in 1968.

The Cedar Rapids lawyer, a moderate conservative, won the most national attention as co-sponsor of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, which initiated the private development of atomic energy for peaceful uses. He was chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy at the time.

HICKENLOOPER also made his mark in the field of foreign relations, as senior Republican member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The Iowan wrote the controversial amendment to the foreign aid bill in 1962 that automatically denies aid to any foreign country that expropriates property or equity of any American unless adequate compensation is awarded within six months.

That amendment has been invoked only once, against Ceylon in 1963, but it has been credited with being an effective deterrent.

HICKENLOOPER continued to be a force in Iowa politics through frequent trips home to "keep in touch."

Few Iowans have won so many elective offices and left such an important imprint on the legislative face of this nation. He did credit to his native state, which showed its confidence in him in life and honors him in death.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, all Senators lost a friend, the State of Iowa lost a great leader, and the United States of America lost a venerable public servant with the death of Senator BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER.

Senator HICKENLOOPER served his Nation selflessly. He was unfailingly attentive to the needs of his great State. And he served with distinction as chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee.

It has been an honor for me to serve as Senator HICKENLOOPER's successor as chairman. I know I speak for the staff of that committee when I say that his tenure there, like his entire public career, was a model of outstanding public service.

Mr. FANNIN. Mr. President, a short time ago we lost a former colleague with whom I had the privilege of serving in the Senate for 4 years.

BOURKE BLAKEMORE HICKENLOOPER was a kind, considerate, cooperative public servant who earned his record of achievement by hard work, perseverance, and firmness when firmness was needed.

His roots were deep in his native Iowa, and he served the people of that State well as a lawyer, as a State legislator, as Lieutenant Governor, as Governor, and as Senator.

He came to the Senate in 1945 and played an important role in helping to share national policies during a critical time in our history.

He promoted the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and he opposed proposals that the United States give atomic secrets to other nations.

He received many tributes during his career of public service, which began in 1934 in the State legislature and ended with his retirement from the U.S. Senate in 1969.

"Hick," as he liked to be called, will long be remembered for his accomplishments. We who knew him will also recall the experiences that we enjoyed with a down-to-earth person who was a fine, dedicated American.

PROCEEDINGS

IN THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Proceedings in the House

WEDNESDAY, *September 8, 1971.*

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, it is with sorrow that I announce to the House the death of the Honorable BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, a former U.S. Senator from the State of Iowa, who died suddenly last Saturday morning while visiting friends in Shelter Island, N.Y.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER, served for 24 consecutive years in the U.S. Senate and did not seek reelection in 1968. Prior to his election to the Senate he served as Lieutenant Governor and Governor of the State of Iowa.

Mrs. Hickenlooper preceded him in death last December. He is survived by a son and a daughter and four grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Mr. Speaker, at a later time I will ask for a special order so that others who wish to do so may join in paying tribute to the life and works of Senator HICKENLOOPER.

WEDNESDAY, *October 13, 1971.*

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on September 9, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, former U.S. Senator BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, 75, was buried.

Thus came to an end the career of one of Iowa's most distinguished and popular sons.

"HICK," as he was popularly known, spent almost half of his life in the service of the people of both Iowa and the Nation and his accomplishments were many.

He was a coauthor of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, the law that enabled the commercial development of atomic energy. He served as chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

As the ranking minority member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, he was instrumental in the 1967 consular treaty with the Soviet Union and, in an age when the State Department is notable for allowing foreign nations to push this country around, it was the Hickenlooper amendment to the 1961 Foreign Assistance Act that provided for termination of aid to any nation that expropriates American-owned property and fails to pay for it within 6 months.

A stanch Republican, his party honored him by making him chairman of the Republican Policy Committee from 1962 to 1968, when he retired from public life.

Even before he came to Washington, Senator HICKENLOOPER was devoting himself to the people of his State. He served two terms in the Iowa Legislature, was twice Lieutenant Governor of the State, and served as Governor before entering the U.S. Senate in 1944.

He had a well-founded fear of the ever-growing Federal bureaucracy, which he described as "a fourth branch of government that in many ways overshadows the other three."

"HICK" had a finely honed sense of humor and some of his favorite stories involved his name. He used to tell about the time when he was a boy in Taylor County, Iowa, and his mother sent him on an errand to a drugstore:

> I asked for a nickel's worth of asafetida and told the druggist to charge it. He asked my name and I told him it was BOURKE BLAKEMORE HICKENLOOPER. He asked me to repeat it and I did. He said, "Here, sonny, take it. It isn't worth a nickel to write asafetida and HICKENLOOPER on a charge ticket."

Senator HICKENLOOPER was a champion of the free enterprise system and of a farm economy free from Federal controls.

He opposed much of the civil rights legislation that came before the Senate in the 1960's. He opposed the United Nations, the Peace Corps, and medicare.

Senator HICKENLOOPER died in his sleep on September 4, while visiting in the home of a friend at Shelter Island, N.Y. Only last December did he suffer a heavy blow in the death of his wife, Verna.

Her lingering illness was one of the compelling reasons for the Senator's retirement from Congress in 1968.

In the death of BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, Iowa and the Nation lost a truly dedicated public servant and I lost a personal friend.

To his son and daughter and their families I extend my sympathy in their great loss.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I want to join my colleague (Mr. Gross) and my other colleagues from Iowa in this tribute today for one of the great names of all time in public service in the State of Iowa.

BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER served our State for many, many, many years. His name was a household word since I was a small boy. He was a strong advocate of his position, whatever that may have been, and he was well respected for being a strong advocate and for being a person who would let people know exactly where he stood on whatever the issue might be.

His wife was spared the grief of his death, because she passed on a few months before he did.

I am sure the loss of the other would have been a great shock for either one of them because as all of my colleagues know they were close and devoted to one another.

Mr. Chairman, Senator HICKENLOOPER was an example of how one never knows what notch in life a person might make. Who would have ever thought that a person from Iowa, from the Middle West, would go down in history as I am sure he will, in a field such as atomic energy? We are just now beginning to get a glimmer of what he must have known for many years as he worked so hard in this area, and that is that it is the great energy of the future and our Nation will greatly depend upon this type of energy.

Mr. Speaker, he was one of the very principal architects in those early years and those important years during the development of this energy and he was one of the few who were in positions of trust and made sure that it was developed in such a way so it will be available for the use of all mankind.

Mr. Speaker, he shall be long remembered for that.

My family extends our greatest sympathy to his daughter and his son and to his other loved ones in their time of sorrow.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for taking this time and for yielding.

BOURKE HICKENLOOPER devoted his life to public service. And, what a record he wrote. Here was a man who participated in the most important decisions of this Nation, not only on the Senate floor, but as an inner-circle confidant at the highest level of government. He could be trusted.

His great judgment was sought by succeeding Presidents of both parties. His Nation always came before partisan consideration.

When he was partisan, he was partisan to principle, but time after time he refused the easy road of political expediency to follow the principles in which he believed.

I think it is notable that he was not a self-serving politician. He was busy. His work was always important. He could have issued daily press releases to tell the voters back home what their Senator was doing. But his motivation was not publicity. He did not need it. The vote on election day mirrored the fact that Iowa's citizens trusted him to do what was right in their interest and in the national interest. As has already been mentioned, this gentleman was influential in the field of agriculture, atomic energy, and foreign policy. But, certainly, there has never been a man who appreciated the great outdoors, the hunting and fishing and the genuine conservation of our resources any more than did BOURKE HICKENLOOPER. Although he did make those important decisions that moved him into the highest levels of government, no one would have known it because he was a real human man, a good father, and a wonderful husband.

He was highly honored because the people of Iowa knew him as a man. Had they known of his daily tremendous contributions, so largely hidden by the man himself, their appreciation would have been even more boundless.

Mr. CULVER. Mr. Speaker, the death of BOURKE HICKENLOOPER has deprived Iowa and the Nation of one of its most dedicated public servants. When he chose to retire from the Senate in 1969 he had concluded almost three decades of high public service, in Iowa and in the Senate of the United States.

BOURKE HICKENLOOPER exemplified qualities of quiet leadership and sustained purpose. Though his name did not often appear in

large headlines, his legislative judgment and experience were frequently evident in the work of the Congress. Within his committees particularly his influence was pervasive and wise. His senior position on the Republican side of the Foreign Relations Committee established standards of excellence and informal procedures for bipartisan collaboration which were widely recognized and which demonstrably enlarged the effectiveness of that committee in the conduct and oversight of foreign policy.

Senator HICKENLOOPER was a man who reached his own conclusions reflectively and with a deep reverence for the legislative process and pride in the Senate as an institution. All of his energies were directed to the work of that body, and he was able to blend in proper measure a devotion to party and an appreciation for the wider and enduring interests of his country.

On September 9, I was privileged to join many of the friends of BOURKE HICKENLOOPER at a service of commemorations in Cedar Rapids. At the First Presbyterian Church, where I have also worshipped with my family, the pastor, John Shew, spoke of BOURKE HICKENLOOPER'S ability to arouse among his fellow citizens a sense of trust in country and convey also a deep sense of personal honesty and integrity. These are uncommon yet essential gifts for outstanding public service, and Senator HICKENLOOPER possessed them in abundance. In all he did and said there was no false drama, no artifice, no evasion of the clear expresssion of his convictions. For this we honor the memory of BOURKE HICKENLOOPER as well as his life's partner, Verna, who died a short time previous.

Mr. Speaker, I ask consent that the words of meditation spoken at the funeral service by the Reverend Shew be included with these remarks.

THE GIFT OF HONESTY . . . A MEDITATION AT THE MEMORIAL SERVICE OF SENATOR BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER

". . . let your yes be yes and your no be no, . . ." James 5: 12

The late Reinhold Niebuhr, in an article on Justice and Order, said that the reason a democratic society holds together lies in the fact that 95% of the people accept and keep the laws of the land. What he was saying, in a word, is that our society's foundation is built on trust. But there is something which is basic to trust. Trust does not simply appear. No one trusts another by merely

hearing words. No one gives consent to every plea. Trust is born from basic honesty.

That's why the book of James places this word at the very last part of his several bits of advice:

"But above all—yes—above all!—let your yes be yes, and your no be no . . ."

This is the basic Christian position. A Christian should need no dotted lines to sign, no notary publics to witness his contracts.

This is not original with James. No, it is a direct quote from Jesus hmiself, who spoke in the Sermon on the Mount: "Don't make oaths and seal them by reference to heaven, or earth, or by your head—let what you say be simply 'Yes' or 'No'—anything more than this comes from the Devil." By definition, Christ's man or woman is honest. His word is clear. He means to keep his promise no matter what extremity overtakes him.

Now what does all of this have to do with our gathering here to worship God and to remember our friend Senator BOURKE HICKENLOOPER. First of all, let me remind you that the greatest casualty of the last 20 years has not been the environment, neither has it been the cumulative suffering of war wounded and dead. I would not minimize these. But the greatest casualty of the last 20 years in my opinion has been the erosion of trust in our country. And trust goes, when honesty is no longer a virtue. When our success is measured by the deals we can make, we inevitably stretch the fact, and garnish the truth.

I need not remind this congregation, that we have been living in a time when the citizen has grown cynical with his government, and when the government has had to take measures to arm itself from the dishonest citizen. We need not labor this point. It is the supreme task of our time to restore honesty to all levels; to do away with the glamour of the big deal, to realize that there is no diplomacy which dictates that we as a nation must not deal with others except in the most candid fashion.

Long-range, honesty is the best policy, both domestic and foreign. But we have said that we will not labor the point. I mention it here because we are remembering a man who has distinguished himself in this country's service for over half his life. I have not known Senator HICKENLOOPER personally, except to visit him in his recent sorrow at the occasion of his beloved Verna's death. I have known his name, however, since I was a boy. I can remember the way he comported himself as leader of vital committees in the Senate; I have read all of the wonderful tributes in our news during the past week. I have talked with his friends. And one thing comes through, with much emphasis. BOURKE HICKENLOOPER meant what he said, and said what he meant. He was an honest man. That's why this nation will miss him. He gave the gift of honesty to it. He let his yes be yes, and his no be no.

It is written therefore, in another part of the New Testament, that such honesty has the undergirding of God himself. Paul writes:

"As surely as God is faithful, our word to you has not been Yes and No—at once. For the Son of God, Jesus Christ, was not Yes and No; but in him it is always *Yes*. For all promises of God find that Yes in him."

In keeping faith with us, in his honesty, Senator HICKENLOOPER has been Christ's man, both consciously, and unconsciously. And the promise to all who exercise this gift of honesty is that for them God grants the *Yes* of Eternal Life.

Mr. SCHERLE. Mr. Speaker, when the Honorable BOURKE HICKENLOOPER passed away last month, he left behind a political legacy that is honorable in more than name. In his 34-year career of devoted public service spanning five Presidential administrations, the Senator from Iowa showed unfailing faithfulness to principle. Known as one of the foremost exponents of conservative Republicanism, "HICK"—as he was affectionately dubbed—never deviated from this philosophy.

In the many responsible roles he was chosen to fill, he proved again and again that the best way to be influential is to honor integrity as a guiding principle. He always acted on his beliefs and was proud of them. He never tried to straddle a fence for safety's sake, and made no bones about where he stood on the great issues of the day. The people of Iowa, who appreciate an honest and forthright representative, rewarded him with four successive terms in the U.S. Senate. During this tenure of office, "HICK" earned a well-deserved reputation as a Republican spokesman. He was the confidant of Presidents and rose to the ranking Republican position on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

I had the privilege of serving with him in the last 2 years of his final term in Congress, and it was a great honor to join the delegation led by so distinguished a Republican and conservative. His is a tradition well worth emulating, and those of us who subscribe to his principles are proud to follow in his footsteps.

Mr. MAYNE. Mr. Speaker, suddenly, quite unexpectedly, our beloved former colleague from the other Chamber, Senator BOURKE BLAKEMORE HICKENLOOPER, was called by his Maker one day this September.

For me, Senator HICKENLOOPER, or "HICK" as all Iowa and his friends everywhere knew him, was indeed "Mr. Republican." His

record of 34 years of continuous public service—first as a State representative for 4 years, then as Lieutenant Governor for 4 years, followed by 2 years as Governor of the State of Iowa and finally by 24 years as U.S. Senator, culminating in his voluntary retirement on the eve of the 91st Congress, in January 1969, has served and will continue to serve as an inspiration to all Iowans aspiring to political office and the service of their fellow man.

"HICK" was not one to push himself into the limelight, but his influence among his colleagues on both sides of the aisle, and upon Presidents who frequently requested his counsel in nonpublicized walks in the White House rose garden, was far more than may ever be realized. The respect and esteem with which he was considered by his Republican colleagues was reflected in their electing him chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee. Under his able chairmanship, that committee's staff conducted research and published study papers still valued and cited by scholars and writers in many fields.

Nineteen times the name of BOURKE BLAKEMORE HICKENLOOPER appeared before the voters. Twice defeated, in early primary elections in his career, he became an arduous campaigner, turning his uncommon name into a political asset rather than detriment. He became one of the most popular public officials in the history of Iowa, and was indeed, as stated in an editorial in his hometown newspaper, the Cedar Rapids Gazette: The winningest Republican the State has ever had.

When historians have had opportunity to give objective study to the accounts and records of the era following World War II and closing in Senator HICKENLOOPER'S retirement in 1969, I am sure they will consider him one of the true leading statesmen of the time. He had served throughout the Senate career on the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, had been chairman when the Republicans were in the majority and was ranking minority member upon his retirement. Much of the credit for this Nation's maintaining a strong defense posture in the field of nuclear arms and for the plowshare activities of the Atomic Energy Commission, could rightly be attributed to this Senator from Iowa.

Senator HICKENLOOPER in his service on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee pursued the course of "nonpartisanship" in foreign policy matters set by Senator Vandenberg. He refused to play politics at the expense of our foreign relations, and he insisted upon the committee retaining a nonpartisan professional staff, without political responsibilities and with no staff member owing allegiance to either the majority or minority of the committee, upon his becoming the ranking minority member of the committee. He had a wide and deep interest in foreign affairs, and through his close friendship with the committee chairman, Senator Fulbright, and their working relationship the committee produced significant advances in foreign relations legislation which would otherwise have been impossible to achieve.

The distinguished Senator may be best known among students of international law for the various amendments to foreign assistance legislation which continue to bear his name. He successfully obtained enactment of the Hickenlooper amendment suspending foreign assistance to any country whose government expropriated American properties without providing compensation required by international law, as well as enactment of the so-called "Act of State Doctrine Amendment." The antiexpropriation amendment served to curb the many expropriations threatened in the wake of Castro, which would otherwise have racked all Africa, Asia, Latin America, and perhaps Europe, driven out investment and perhaps have brought an end to any further thought of U.S. assistance to developing countries.

Only in recent years, as administrations succeed in ignoring these clear prohibitions in the law with the seeming acquiesence of congressional leaders, has there been a resurgence of widespread expropriations, now perhaps reaching a critical point demanding strong action by the United States if the taxpayers are to any longer foot the bill for foreign assistance. Had the Hickenlooper amendments been enforced throughout the years, it would appear we would be in a far better position in our relations with the less developed nations and certainly in a better position with regard to our balance of payments. It is not too late, however, for the United States to insist that the Hickenlooper amendments and other wise conditions upon our

foreign assistance programs be strictly enforced, as a step toward the "rule of law."

"Hick" was frequently called upon for special assignments by the Senate leadership and by Presidents of both parties. President Eisenhower appointed him as a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations in 1958, and President Johnson sent him on a team of congressional observers to the South Vietnam election in 1966. He worked hard at all assignments, bringing fine legal insight and a high sense of responsibility to all that he was called to do. His delightful sense of humor often helped to break the ice and bring the participants together in conferences, as I witnessed in the caucuses of the Iowa delegation to the Republican National Convention of 1952. More than one of his colleagues, both Republican and Democrat, have considered him as one of the most valuable men in the Senate, always thoughtful and patient even when under considerable pressures.

I myself have two members of the former staff of the late Senator Hickenlooper on my own congressional staff, and I know how devoted they were to their former employer. I shall always be grateful for the advice and assistance "Hick" gave me in the days I was pondering whether to make the fateful decision to leave the private practice of law and enter the public service, and again in my early days in the Congress. We shall all miss him, and his lovely and gracious wife Verna, who predeceased him this last December. Their son David, their daughter Jane, and their four fine grandchildren, all now living in Iowa, can be deservedly proud of these two fine parents and grandparents, both of whom served Iowa and the Nation so long and so well.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following remarks be included in the permanent Record during the special order which I had on the life and service of the late Senator Bourke Hickenlooper.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, our colleague in Congress for many years, the Honorable Charles B. Hoeven, now living in retirement in

Alton, Iowa, was a close personal friend of the late U.S. Senator BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER of Iowa.

Because of this long and intimate relationship with Senator HICKENLOOPER, I am inserting Mr. Hoeven's tribute to his friend at this point in the Record.

HOEVEN EULOGIZES HICKENLOOPER

I deeply regret the sudden passing of my dear friend and former colleague, Senator BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, on September 4, 1971. I was out of the State of Iowa at the time of his passing and on the day of his funeral at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on September 9, 1971. If I had been at my home in Iowa at the time, I most certainly would have attended the funeral services.

Senator HICKENLOOPER and I had much in common. We were both members of the 88th Division in World War I. We also attended the College of Law of the State University of Iowa together, graduating with the Class of 1922. In fact we had recently corresponded regarding the 50th Anniversary of our graduation to be held at Iowa City, Iowa, in June of 1972.

The late Senator and I also served together in the Iowa General Assembly, he as a member of the Iowa House of Representatives and I as a member of the Iowa State Senate. When he became Lieutenant Governor of Iowa in January 1939, I was chosen as the President Pro-Tem of the Senate, presiding over the Senate during the years 1939–1940 inclusive, whenever the Lieutenant Governor was absent. Later I was elected to the United States House of Representatives from the old Eighth Congressional District of Iowa, at the 1942 General Election and the Senator was elected to the United States Senate in the General Election of 1944. Hence the Senator and I served together in the Congress for twenty years until my voluntary retirement in January of 1965.

In the passing of BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER I have lost a close and intimate friend. He made a splendid record in the United States Senate and he will long be remembered by his loyal Iowa constituents whom he served so well. He was a splendid citizen and a great American who well served his day and generation. I shall miss him very much in the days that lie ahead.—Charles B. Hoeven.

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the passing of former Senator BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, of Iowa, came as a shock to all of us who knew and admired him for so many years. I had the privilege of serving with HICK on many conference committees on appropriations over the years and always regarded him as one of the more able Members of the other body. He was a man of strong conviction and although we differed substantially sometimes on political

philosophy I always admired his determination and honesty. BOURKE HICKENLOOPER was a leader for all of the 24 years he served in the Senate. Important legislation in the fields of foreign relations and atomic energy bearing his name is witness to his record of achievement. He was a man of warm humor, a man of great conscience, and above all a man dedicated to public service and the preservation of the precepts upon which this Nation is based. His son and daughter have my deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. SCHWENGEL. Mr. Speaker, for more than 2 decades, BOURKE HICKENLOOPER was a symbol, to most Americans, of the great State of Iowa. His unswerving dedication to the American people and his steadfast defense of American principles were admired by millions. Iowans were particularly proud of the example of leadership which he furnished the rest of the country. Iowans' admiration for Senator HICKENLOOPER was demonstrated time and time again at the ballot box. He became known as the "winningest" Republican the State has ever known.

In the 19 times BOURKE HICKENLOOPER went before the voters of Iowa, he only lost on two occasions. He was defeated in his first bid for public office, losing his party's nomination for Linn County attorney in 1932. This defeat, however, did more to strengthen his resolve to enter public service than anything else. Two years later, he successfully ran for the office of State representative. He served 4 years as a State representative before entering the Republican primary for the office of lieutenant governor.

During this primary, BOURKE HICKENLOOPER learned, firsthand, the political disadvantage of having a hard-to-pronounce last name. Although he lost the primary, his opponent declined to continue the campaign as the Republican nominee, and BOURKE HICKENLOOPER was asked to take his place.

For the next 30 years, BOURKE HICKENLOOPER was an unbeatable force in Iowa politics. He served 4 years as lieutenant governor and 2 as Governor before his election to the U.S. Senate in 1944. For the next 24 years, BOURKE HICKENLOOPER served his State and his Nation in the Senate.

During the course of his years of service, Senator HICKENLOOPER gained a reputation as a conservative who served easily with the

most liberal of his colleagues. Senator HICKENLOOPER's rare insight, keen sense of humor, and acknowledged ability made him admired and respected by his colleagues of every political persuasion. His deeply held faith in the American way of life made him a staunch defender of the free enterprise system and an advocate of a farm economy unfettered by Government controls. True to his strict upbringing, Senator HICKENLOOPER was always an opponent of excessive spending both at home and abroad. His opposition, however, was not necessarily against the principles behind the spending as it was against inefficiency and fraud.

As Senator HICKENLOOPER explained his position, he was firmly in favor of helping the poor as well as extending aid to countries overseas. He was, however, unalterably opposed to open-ended programs that lacked any sort of controls. Furthermore, he felt that such programs seldom did much good for the people that they were designed to help. Although Senator HICKENLOOPER, in true frontier tradition, was always the first to lend a helping hand to someone in need, he was opposed to setting up welfare programs that would turn the recipients into weak dependents of the dole. In recent years, we have all come to realize the price, in both human and economic terms, of the dole system.

It was his sense of fairplay which, perhaps, prompted the Senator's proposal of the Hickenlooper amendment. This amendment was attached to the 1962 foreign aid bill, and after much controversy it was passed. Essentially, the amendment cuts off all aid to any country which expropriates property or equity of an American citizen, holding a valid contract, without offering compensation within 6 months. The amendment was invoked against Ceylon in 1963, and in recent months it has again been discussed in connection with Peru.

Although Senator HICKENLOOPER was best known for this amendment, he performed other invaluable services for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Along with Committee Chairman Fulbright, he was instrumental in concluding the consular treaty in 1967, the first treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Senator HICKENLOOPER also made outstanding contributions in the field of atomic energy. He served as the first active chairman

of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. In 1947 at the dawn of the atomic age, it was Senator HICKENLOOPER who shouldered a great deal of responsibility for steering the United States through those troubled times. He early pushed for more research in the area, and it was partly through his efforts that the career of Admiral Rickover was salvaged and promoted. In fact, it is unlikely that our modern nuclear submarine force would be in existence if it were not for the efforts of Senator HICKENLOOPER.

The clear-sightedness and dedication which Senator HICKENLOOPER displayed during his years of service were appreciated by his colleagues. His departure from the Senate in 1969 was indeed a day of sadness for all who had known him. His recent passing in September was even a sadder day.

Yet, we who had known him for many years can be comforted by the thought that his achievements will continue as a living memorial to a man who made his Nation's welfare his utmost concern for 24 years. It is my hope that his son, his daughter, and his grandchildren have been consoled by the admiration and respect which have been expressed for their father and grandfather. In the years ahead, I am sure that BOURKE HICKENLOOPER's grandchildren will have even more reason for feeling pride in their grandfather's contributions.

I would also like to share with my colleagues the prayer and sermon given at the funeral services for Senator HICKENLOOPER. The prayer was given by the Reverend Larry R. Johnson, and the sermon by the Reverend John S. Shew.

The prayer and sermon follows:

PRAYER BY THE REVEREND LARRY R. JOHNSON FOR THE FUNERAL SERVICES OF SENATOR BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER

O Lord our God, in these quiet moments we have caught a glimpse of your goodness and your glory. We have seen once again the quality and the quantity of your love for us, in that, despite what we are, and regardless of what we do, your love is unconditional, with no strings attached.

We are reminded, however, of your ancient and time-honored promise:

"If my people shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land."

Help us, O God, as a people and as a nation to meet the conditions you have set down, which will allow you to heal and help.

We confess that we have sought to hide behind stockades of selfishness. We have attempted to isolate ourselves from the bleeding wounds of the world. In our self-sufficiency we have not asked for your help. We have held conferences and ignored you completely. We have disguised selfishness as patriotism; our arrogance has masqueraded as pride.

Lord forgive us. By your guidance and your power may we once again become your people—keenly sensitive to all the unresolved injustice in our midst—contrite in heart—yet confidently expecting to see your promises fulfilled in our time.

Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

Reverend John S. Shew—the Gift of Honesty—A Meditation at the Memorial Service of Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper

"let your yes be yes and your no be no, . . ." James 5: 12

The late Reinhold Niebuhr, in an article on Justice and Order, said that the reason a democratic society holds together lies in the fact that 95% of the people accept and keep the laws of the land. What he was saying in a word, is that our society's foundation is built on trust. But there is something which is basic to trust. Trust does not simply appear. No one trusts another by merely hearing words. No one gives consent to every plea. Trust is born from basic honesty.

That's why the book of James places this word at the very last part of his several bits of advice:

"But above all—yes—above all!—let your yes be yes, and your no be no . . ."

This is the basic Christian position. A Christian should need no dotted lines to sign, no notary publics to witness his contracts.

This is not original with James. No, it is a direct quote from Jesus himself, who spoke in the Sermon on the Mount: "Don't make oaths and seal them by reference to heaven, or earth, or by your head—let what you say be simply 'Yes' or 'No'—anything more than this comes from the Devil." By definition, Christ's man or woman is honest. His word is clear. He means to keep his promise no matter what extremity overtakes him.

Now what does all of this have to do with our gathering here to worship God and to remember our friend Senator Bourke Hickenlooper. First of all, let me remind you that the greatest casualty of the last 20 years has not been the environment, neither has it been the cumulative suffering of war wounded and dead. I would not minimize these. But the greatest casualty of the last 20 years in my opinion has been the erosion of trust in our country. And trust goes, when honesty is no longer a virtue. When our success is measured by the deals we can make, we inevitably stretch the fact, and garnish the truth.

I need not remind this congregation, that we have been living in a time when the citizen has grown cynical with his government, and when the government has had to take measures to arm itself from the dishonest citizen. We need not labor this point. It is the supreme task of our time to restore honesty to all levels; to do away with the glamour of the big deal, to realize that there is no diplomacy which dictates that we as a nation must not deal with others except in the most candid fashion.

Long-range honesty is the best policy, both domestic and foreign. But we have said that we will not labor the point. I mention it here because we are remembering a man who has distinguished himself in this country's service for over half his life. I have not known Senator HICKENLOOPER personally, except to visit him in his recent sorrow at the occasion of his beloved Verna's death. I have known his name, however, since I was a boy. I can remember the way he conducted himself as leader of vital committees in the Senate; I have read all of the wonderful tributes in our news during the past week. I have talked with his friends. And one thing comes through, with much emphasis. BOURKE HICKENLOOPER meant what he said, and said what he meant. He was an honest man. That's why this nation will miss him. He gave the gift of honesty to it. He let his yes be yes, and his no be no.

It is written therefore, in another part of the New Testament, that such honesty has the undergirding of God himself. Paul writes:

"As surely as God is faithful, our word to you has not been Yes and No—at once. For the Son of God, Jesus Christ, was not Yes and No; but in him it is always *Yes*. For all promises of God find their Yes in him."

In keeping faith with us, in his honesty, Senator HICKENLOOPER has been Christ's man, both consciously, and unconsciously. And the promise to all who exercise this gift of honesty is that for them God grants the Yes of Eternal Life.

Newspaper Editorials and Articles in Tribute to Senator BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER

[From the Shreveport (La.) Times, Sept. 5, 1971]

HICKENLOOPER SUCCUMBS IN NEW YORK AT AGE 75

SHELTER ISLAND, N.Y. (UPI)—BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, U.S. Senator from Iowa for 24 years and a one-term governor of that state, died before dawn Saturday in the home of friends where he was spending the weekend. He was 75.

HICKENLOOPER's body was taken to the Suffolk County medical examiner's office in Hauppauge, N.Y., where an autopsy was to be performed Sunday.

The former senator, who had continued to live in the Washington area since retiring from politics in 1969, flew to New York Friday to spend the Labor Day weekend with the Henry F. Holthusens on Long Island.

Holthusen said HICKENLOOPER complained of abdominal pains Friday evening. After being examined by a doctor, he retired to his room, where he was found dead about 4 a.m. Saturday.

HICKENLOOPER was active in the fields of atomic energy and foreign affairs during his years in the Senate.

Soon after taking his seat in the upper house in 1945, he became chairman of the new House-Senate Atomic Energy Committee. He gained national attention in 1949 by launching an investigation of what he called "incredible mismanagement" by Atomic Energy Commission Chairman David Lilienthal.

Lilienthal acknowledged that he had been remiss in failing to advise the FBI immediately of the loss of 32 grams of uranium. President Harry S Truman came to Lilienthal's defense, and the joint committee voted against HICKENLOOPER.

Lilienthal resigned six months later, saying he wanted to return to private life.

HICKENLOOPER was the ranking Republican member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for a number of years, and was the sponsor of a number of key measures—notably the so-called Hickenlooper Amendment, intended to protect the property of American individuals and corporations against foreign expropriation.

He also was active in Republican Party affairs as chairman of the Senate GOP Policy Committee, which often set the tone of Republican positions.

When HICKENLOOPER—then 71—announced in 1968 that he was retiring from the Senate, he said the people of Iowa were "entitled to a vigorous campaign . . . I'm not sure I'm up to it."

He was succeeded by Sen. Harold E. Hughes, a Democrat.

HICKENLOOPER continued to live in suburban Chevy Chase, Md., until his wife, Verna, died last December of a heart attack at the age of 73. Holthusen said Hickenlooper had sold his Maryland home and was about to move to an apartment in Washington when he died.

HICKENLOOPER, born July 21, 1896, in Blocktown, Iowa, was a graduate of Iowa State College and had a law degree from the University of Iowa. He began practice as an attorney after serving as an artillery officer in France in World War I.

He was elected to the Iowa Legislature in 1934 and four years later won the first of two terms as lieutenant governor of the state. He was governor from 1942 to 1944 before winning his first bid for a Senate seat.

HICKENLOOPER is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Russell Oberlin of Des Moines; a son, David, of Bloomfield, Iowa, and four grandchildren.

The body will be flown to Washington for private services and then taken to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for burial next week—probably Thursday.

[From the Houston (Tex.) Chronicle, Sept. 5, 1971]

BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, 75, EX-SENATOR, DIES

SHELTER ISLAND, N.Y. (UPI)—BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, 75, U.S. Senator from Iowa for 24 years and a one-term governor of that state, died Saturday in the home of friends where he was spending the weekend.

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The former senator, who had continued to live in the Washington area since retiring from politics in 1969, flew to New York Friday, to spend the Labor Day weekend with the Henry F. Holthusens on Long Island.

Soon after taking his seat in the Senate 1945, he became chairman of the new House-Senate Atomic Energy Committee. He gained national attention in 1949 by investigating what he called "incredible mismanagement" by Atomic Energy Commission Chairman David Lilienthal.

Lilienthal acknowledged he had been remiss in failing to advise the FBI immediately of the loss of 32 grams of uranium. President Harry S Truman came to Lilienthal's defense, and the joint committee voted against HICKENLOOPER.

Lilienthal resigned six months later, saying he wanted to return to private life.

HICKENLOOPER was the ranking Republican member of the Senate from Foreign Relations Committee for years, and sponsored a number of key measures, including the "Hickenlooper amendment," intended to protect the property of American individuals and corporations against foreign expropriation.

He also was active in republican party affairs as chairman of the Senate GOP policy committee.

HICKENLOOPER's wife, Verna, died last December

He is survived by a daughter, a son, and four grandchildren.

The body will be flown to Washington for private services and then taken to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for burial next week.

[From the Omaha (Nebr.) Sunday World-Herald, Sept. 5, 1971]

EX-SENATOR HICKENLOOPER DIES IN SLEEP AT 75

From World-Herald Press Service

Reaction came quickly Saturday to news that former Sen. BOURKE HICKENLOOPER, R-Ia., died in his sleep Saturday during a visit to Shelter Island, N.Y.

HICKENLOOPER, 75, spent 24 years in the Senate and served one term as Iowa governor, but declined to seek re-election in 1968, the Associated Press reported.

Gov. Robert Ray said HICKENLOOPER was "a giant Iowan . . . a faithful servant of Iowa."

The governor added, "First in the legislature, then as Governor and for 24 years as a United States Senator, HICK worked tirelessly for our people. Nearly half of his life span was devoted to public service."

The Governor said the former Senator's death was a personal loss to him.

"UNCOMMON ABILITY"

Sen. Harold Hughes, D-Ia., who was elected to HICKENLOOPER's seat in 1968, characterized his predecessor as a man who served his state and his country with "uncommon ability and dedication." Those who mourn his passing today will long revere his memory," Hughes said.

Rep. Wiley Wayne, R-Ia., said, "The people of Iowa entrusted Senator HICKENLOOPER with high office for many years and he proved himself worthy of that trust."

Rep. John Culver, D-Ia., said HICKENLOOPER's service record was "consistently characterized by loyalty and devotion to the principles to which he was dedicated."

The cause of death was not immediately known, United Press International said.

First elected to the Senate in 1944 after serving two years as governor of Iowa, HICKENLOOPER became known as a quiet and well-informed senator.

AEC CHANGE

Soon after coming to the Senate, he became chairman of the new House-Senate Atomic Energy Commission. In 1949 he gained national attention by initiating an investigation of David Lilienthal, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, on charges of "incredible mismanagement."

Lilienthal acknowledged a few days later that he should have reported the loss of 32 grams of uranium to the FBI immediately. President Harry S Truman came to Lilienthal's defense and the joint committee voted against HICKENLOOPER. But six months later Lilienthal resigned, saying he wanted to return to private life.

On the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, HICKENLOOPER long was the ranking Republican member and sponsor of many key legislative bills. Perhaps the most important—called the Hickenlooper Amendment—has helped to protect U.S. corporations and private citizens against expropriation of their property by foreign governments.

GOP CHAIRMAN

He also was active in Republican party machinery. For seven years he was chairman of the Senate GOP Policy Committee that largely set the tone of many Republican positions in congress.

HICKENLOOPER, whose wife Verna died last year at 73 of a heart attack, will be buried in Cedar Rapids, Ia., probably next Tuesday. His body will be flown first to Washington for viewing by close friends.

BLOCKTON NATIVE

He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Russell Oberlin, Des Moines; a son, David, of Bloomfield, Ia.; and four grandchildren.

HICKENLOOPER, born July 21, 1896, in Blockton, Ia., was a graduate of Iowa State College and had a law degree from the University of Iowa.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Daily News, Sept. 7, 1971]

BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER

One of the largest unsung members of the United States Senate died last Saturday.

He was BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER of Iowa, who was in the Senate 24 years until he retired in 1968.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER, who once thought his name probably would doom a political career, was not the flamboyant type who attracts the most notice. But he was a solid, constructive senator who diligently performed his function according to his lights.

His name will live as the principal architect of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, which aimed primarily at the private development of this new power for peaceable purposes.

He sponsored a number of other enduring measures, including a law to shut off foreign aid to any country which confiscates American-owned property without fair reimbursement.

HICKENLOOPER may be an unusual name, but it was no joke to his Iowa constituents, who elected him governor twice and senator four times. Not to his colleagues in the Senate, who found him serious, reliable, industrious, and reasonable but determined. He was a good man.

[From the Des Moines (Iowa) Register, Sept. 9, 1971]

NIXON LAUDS DEVOTION OF HICKENLOOPER

From The Register's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Nixon Wednesday lauded the record of the late Senator BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER of Iowa and said those who worked with him will "never forget his unwavering devotion to the public trust."

The President's comments were included in a telegram sent to the son and daughter of Senator HICKENLOOPER, who died last Saturday at the age of 75. The telegram was addressed to Mrs. Russell Oberlin of Des Moines and David Hickenlooper of Bloomfield, Ia.

The Nixon message was one of many tributes from former associates in high public office as the family prepared to leave Washington for the funeral in Cedar Rapids today.

PLANNED MOVE

Mrs. Verna Hickenlooper, the senator's wife, died last December, and the Senator had only recently closed the family home on Cedar Parkway and prepared to move to the Kennedy Warren Apartments on Connecticut Avenue on Sept. 15.

"Our thoughts and those of countless fellow Americans are with you as Mrs. Nixon and I mourn the death of your distinguished father," President Nixon said.

"Those of us who were fortunate to have worked with Senator HICKENLOOPER will never forget his unwavering devotion to the public trust and his inspiring love of America. We will always remember him with special admiration and affection and our sentiments will be shared by a grateful nation," the President said.

"His career was crowded with proofs of his determination to serve the best interests of his constituents and of the country. These accomplishments are

etched for all time in the annals of our legislative history and in the hearts of the people he served."

President Nixon said that in his public service as a Governor and as a Senator for 24 years, "your father strengthened our party and our country."

Senator Jack Miller (Rep. Ia.), Senator Roman Hruska (Rep., Neb.), Representative Fred Schwengel (Rep., Ia.), Representative H. R. Gross (Rep., Ia.) and Donald E. Johnson, administrator of veterans affairs, will fly to Cedar Rapids today to attend the services at the First Presbyterian Church at 1:30 p.m.

Representatives Neal Smith (Dem., Ia.), John Culver (Dem., Ia.) and Wiley Mayne (Rep., Ia.) are still in Iowa, and will attend the services.

Senator Miller declared that "Iowa has lost a great public servant" and one who was "a legislator completely dedicated to high principles and integrity in public office."

CITES RESPECT

Miller declared that he could "attest to the respect which his fellow senators had for him."

"At his retirement he was the senior member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee from which position he maintained a forward-looking, realistic policy firmly matched by his belief in a strong America," Miller said. "It is tragic that a well-earned retirement has been ended so soon, and all of us mourn his death."

Representative Gross said HICKENLOOPER was a real force in the Senate because of his positions on four major committees, and that he was "a strong voice for keeping America strong."

"He was his own man, and avoided the kind of flamboyant life style that is such a plague on the energies of most men in public life in Washington," Gross said.

Representative William Scherle (Rep., Ia.) declared that the record of BOURKE HICKENLOOPER of 34 years in public life and 24 years in the U.S. Senate "represents a tradition that is well worth emulating."

"He was one of the foremost exponents of conservative thinking in the Congress, and he honored integrity as a guiding principle," Scherle said. "He said what he thought, and didn't straddle on issues. HICKENLOOPER left us a legacy established that Iowans will vote for a man who talks straight."

Scherle was driving from Iowa to Washington Wednesday and it could not be learned whether he plans to attend the funeral. Representative John Kyl (Rep., Ia.) said he had important legislation being marked up in a House committee, and he will be unable to attend. Senator Harold Hughes (Dem., Ia.) said he would "probably not" be able to be present.

Comments Wednesday by many of Senator HICKENLOOPER's former colleagues—Democrats and Republicans—made it apparent that despite a strong partisanship, the Iowa Republican was one of the most influential men in the Senate up to the time that he retired in January, 1969.

He had a strong influence on policy matters and legislation even in the Democratic administrations of Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson.

It was widely recognized that Senator HICKENLOOPER was one of a little group of Republican senators who met regularly with President Eisenhower on foreign policy and nuclear policy decisions. What is less well known is that Presidents Kennedy and Johnson consulted him frequently with regard to the decisions they were making on the war in Vietnam.

Some of the presidential reliance upon Senator HICKENLOOPER in the later years was probably due in part to the bitter gap that existed between Senator J. William Fulbright (Dem., Ark.), the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and President Johnson.

[From the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette, Sept. 21, 1971]

POLITICAL NOTES

(By Frank Nye)

SENATOR HICKENLOOPER

Presence of many long-time friends of the late Sen. BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER's friends at his funeral in Cedar Rapids last week recalled memories of the days when they were engaged in his early campaigns to help him overcome the handicap of his long last name.

His name went before the voters 19 times and he lost only twice—both times to opponents named Thompson, a rather common name. His first loss was his first try for office in 1932, when he ran for the Republican nomination for Linn county attorney general against King Thompson of Cedar Rapids, now a retired Iowa supreme court justice. His only other loss was in 1938 for the G.O.P. nomination for lieutenant governor to Harry B. Thompson of Muscatine. When Harry Thompson withdrew later from the race, the 1938 Republican state convention nominated HICKENLOOPER to fill the vacancy and he was on his way to political success—but only after intensified campaigning acquainted voters with his name.

He was elected lieutenant governor in 1938 over the Democratic incumbent, John K. Valentine of Centerville. He won re-election in 1940 over Jack Galvin of Sheffield, the Democratic candidate.

LIABILITY TO ASSET

But his first real test came when he ran for his party's nomination for Governor in 1942. His opponent was the two-term secretary of state, a man with a common name—Earl G. Miller of Des Moines. Many of the party

faithful thought HICK was taking on an impossible assignment. But he relished the challenge and wanted to prove once and for all that his campaigning and performance in office had changed his name from a political liability to a vote-getting asset.

Knowledgeable politicians said HICK could never carry Polk County, which in those days was heavily Republican. But a mid-campaign survey showed he would carry not only Polk but 97 of the remaining 98 counties as well.

The survey indicated he'd have trouble in Pottawattamie County. So he concentrated campaigning there for a few days and a new survey showed he'd win it.

Win it he did, 2,886 to 983. He also carried every one of the remaining 98 counties, including Miller's home county of Polk by 15,327 to 5,574. HICK's margin in Taylor County where he was born, was 1,910 to 258 and he carried his home county of Linn by 9,697 to 770. He won the nomination in the state by 186,211 to 45,262.

From that time no one with a common name ever bested HICK although E. B. Smith of Ames gave him a good test in his last victory in 1968. Once the Democrats sent up a candidate with the romantic name of Al Loveland. But HICK swamped him.

[From the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette, Oct. 17, 1971]

FORMER COLLEAGUES HAIL "HICK'S" MEMORY IN CONGRESS

(By Dorothy Williams)

WASHINGTON.—The late Sen. BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, Cedar Rapids Republican, was eulogized in both the United States House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate in recent days.

With Rep. H. R. Gross, Waterloo Republican, and dean of the Iowa house delegation leading off, congressmen from the Hawkeye state took the floor to praise the Blockton, Iowa, native for distinguished service to his state and nation. Gross reviewed highlights of HICKENLOOPER's career, particularly in shaping our atomic energy and foreign relations policies.

Rep. John C. Culver, Cedar Rapids Democrat, told the house that HICKENLOOPER "exemplified qualities of quiet leadership and sustained purpose."

"Though his name did not often appear in large headlines," Culver said, "his legislative judgment and experience were frequently evident in the work of the congress. Within his committees particularly his influence was pervasive and wise."

CEDAR RAPIDS EULOGY

Culver noted that at the funeral services for HICKENLOOPER at Cedar Rapids' First Presbyterian church, the pastor, Rev. Mr. John Shew, "spoke

of BOURKE HICKENLOOPER'S ability to arouse among his fellow citizens a sense of trust in country and convey also a deep sense of personal honesty and integrity." HICKENLOOPER possessed these "uncommon yet essential gifts" in abundance, Culver said.

In all he did and said there was no false drama, no artifice, no evasion of the clear expression of his convictions," Culver continued. "For this we honor the memory of BOURKE HICKENLOOPER as well as his life's partner, Verna, who died a short time previously." Culver then quoted the full text of the Rev. Mr. Shew's remarks.

Rep. Neal Smith, Altoona Democrat, commented that HICKENLOOPER illustrated the fact that there is no telling what niche in life a person might fill.

"Who ever thought that a person from Iowa, from the Middle West, would go down in history, as I am sure he will, in a field such as atomic energy?" Smith asked.

"We are just now beginning to get a glimmer of what he must have known for many years as he worked so hard in this area, and that is that it is the great energy of the future and our nation will greatly depend upon this type of energy," Simth said.

Rep. William J. Scherle, Henderson Republican, said HICKENLOOPER "proved again and again that the best way to be influential is to honor integrity as a guiding principle."

Rep. Wiley Mayne, Sioux City Republican, said that HICKENLOOPER was, as a Cedar Rapids Gazette editorial stated, the winningest Republican the state has ever had.

" 'HICK' was not one to push himself into the limelight, but his influence among his colleagues on both sides of the aisle, and upon Presidents who frequently requested his counsel in nonpublicized walks in the White House rose garden was far more than may ever be realized," Mayne said.

Mayne predicted that historians evaluating the years between the close of World war II and HICKENLOOPER'S retirement in 1969 "will consider him one of the true leading statesmen of the time."

Rep. Fred Schwengel, Davenport Republican, was the only Iowan missing from those who eulogized the late senator. Schwengel was out of town holding hearings of the watershed subcommittee.

Sen. Jack Miller, Iowa Republican who served eight years in the senate with HICKENLOOPER, said the Senator's record of public service and his "reputation in the Senate as a legislator completely dedicated to high principles and integrity in public office will live and stand as a fitting memorial."

"HIGHLY HONORED"

Rep. John Kyl, Bloomfield Republican, said the late Senator "was highly honored because the people of Iowa knew him as a man.

"Had they known of his daily tremendous contributions, so largely hidden by the man himself, their appreciation would have been even more boundless," Kyl said.

Miller then placed in the Congressional Record several editorials from Iowa newspapers, including the Gazette's tribute to Cedar Rapids' distinguished lawmaker. His "enviable record . . . will serve as an inspiration to all Iowans with political aspirations," The Gazette said.

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) in a senate speech recalled that he and HICKENLOOPER entered the senate at the same time.

"We served together on the foreign relations committee for 20 years and for six of those years, Senator HICKENLOOPER was the ranking Republican member while I was the chairman.

"He was a man with a wide and deep interest in foreign affairs, a keen sense of responsibility and a delightful sense of humor," Fulbright continued. "He worked hard at his job and did it well. His interests were varied, including such diverse subjects as atomic weapons and cultural exchanges. He brought a fine legal mind and sense of responsibility to all that he did."

Fulbright then placed in the Record a Washington Post article which detailed his career as a leading Republican and recalled "he once chided (President) Kennedy—in a foreshadowing of later debate on Vietnam—for 'not consulting once with the congress in advance of decisions.'"

Sen. John O. Pastore (D-R.I.) remembered that on an October day of 1968 the senate paid tribute to HICKENLOOPER as he was about to retire voluntarily after 34 years of public service. Pastore, as chairman of the joint committee of the congress on atomic energy, hailed HICKENLOOPER's "significant contribution . . . to initiate the atomic energy act of 1946—to administer it and to improve it in demanding nuclear times of international competition.

"Equally responsible in this world crises era was his service on the committee on foreign relations—and all of us bear witness to the dedication of 'HICKENLOOPER of Iowa' on the Senate floor," Pastore said.

"It was my privilege—though not of his political party—to have possessed his personal friendship—to have enjoyed his companionship on shared world assignments toward understanding and peace for mankind," Pastore said.

Sen. Paul J. Fannin (R-Ariz.) also sounded a personal note in his tribute when he said, "We who knew him will also recall the experiences that we enjoyed with a down-to-earth person who was a fine, dedicated American."

A Day of Tribute to Senator BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Thursday, October 5, 1961

[From the Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette, Oct. 6, 1961]

COLLEAGUES, FRIENDS PAY HOMAGE TO HICKENLOOPER

(By Frank Nye)

From far and wide, Republicans flocked to Cedar Rapids Thursday to pay lasting tribute to a favorite son of Iowa.

From Council Bluffs and Sioux City, from Mt. Pleasant and Dubuque. . . .

From Kansas and Nebraska from Illinois and the District of Columbia. . . .

From block worker to state chairman, from township trustee to high state official. . . .

Toilers in the vineyard all, they came more than 1,100 strong, jamming the mainfloor of Memorial coliseum to whoop it up for a man who served in public office continuously for nearly 27 years—4 as legislator, 4 as lieutenant governor 2 as governor and now, more than 16 as a U.S. Senator.

APPRECIATION

Even a few Democrats put aside political differences temporarily to manifest their friendship and to hear glowing words of high praise heaped upon the man they've never beaten at the polls.

And this man of the hour, U.S. Sen. BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, with the charming Mrs. Hickenlooper at his side, accepted their eloquent accolades with becoming modesty and deep appreciation because "nothing can warm a person or make one so humble as to have so many friends . . . nothing is so satisfying as to serve the people with whom you live."

The admiring audience cheered and shouted when Rep. James E. Bromwell of the Second district, the presiding official, presented him a beautifully bound volume containing dozens of letters and telegrams from those who wanted to be there but couldn't.

"I have been proud of my birth state," wrote former President Hoover from New York, "in part because of you. . . . Your undeviating friendship is one of the treasures of my life."

Former President Eisenhower addressed him from Pennsylvania as "one of American's outstanding legislative leaders."

And from California by letter former Vice-President Nixon embraced him as "a deeply-respected and highly-valued friend."

That's the way it went all evening as four U.S. Senators and the dean of the Iowa congressional delegation paraded to the rostrum once the preliminaries were completed.

FAMILY THERE

For a fleeting moment the evening took on a "This Is Your Life" flavor as those in charge produced from the wings the HICKENLOOPER children, David, of Washington, D.C. and Mrs. Russell Oberlin of Crete, Ill., together with their spouses.

Mrs. Hickenlooper, the Senator's wife, was in on it all along. But it may have been the high point of an unforgettable day of activities for the Senator who was wide-eyed with surprise as he received a resounding kiss from the daughter and a hand shake from the son he didn't know would be there.

The day dawned bright and clear, as if made to order, and it stayed that way during a round of festivities for the Senator that included a noon luncheon with the Republican state central committee and a joint afternoon news conference with congressional colleagues as participants.

MORE CHICKEN

As the warm October sun went down, the evening started with a 39-bomb salute in the Plaza. There really had been 40 bombs but one was expendable for test purposes earlier.

Coliseum doors opened at 6 p.m. and almost immediately it became apparent that the 300 fried chicken box suppers on hand would not be enough.

Far-sighted caterers made out with ham sandwiches, baked beans, apple pie and coffee when the fried chicken ran out and extra tables were set up hurriedly to accommodate the overflow.

When all were seated 1,147 had been served, the distinguished guests eating on-stage behind the front curtain, to the peppy offerings of an energetic 4-piece band.

At 7:25 the "Old Gold Singers" from the University of Iowa took over for 30 minutes to set the tempo for the evening.

Then up went the curtain and there were all the dignitaries—except the man they came to honor and his good wife.

"GREAT STATESMAN"

Linn County Chairman B. D. Silliman told the audience that "by your presence you have indicated your affection and respect for a distinguished

gentleman who has served Cedar Rapids and Iowa and the United States for some 27 years."

He described the Senator as "a great statesman"—the first of the many laudatory descriptions to be pronounced.

Then it was Rep. Bromwell's turn and he called for "Iowa's No. 1 citizens" to come forth.

That was the cue to turn down the lights and to focus the spot on the rear of the big banquet hall and there were Senator and Mrs. Hickenlooper. They walked up the middle aisle to the stage with the cheers of the 1,147 ringing in their ears and the band playing "We're from Iowa".

The Rt. Rev. Maurice S. Sheehy offered the invocation. Then Rep. Bromwell beckoned the HICKENLOOPER children from the wings.

It was quite a moment and when it was over Bromwell started a running recital of the life of the guest of honor which he interspersed between introductions.

"A HAWKEYE"

"He is a Hawkeye," said the congressman. "He was born in Iowa, educated in Iowa, served in the military service from Iowa.

"He is truly representative of the virtues of the things we all hold dear. He is as Iowa as the wild roses and the tall corn."

Then he introduced in turn Rep. Ben F. Jenson of the Seventh district, dean of the Iowa congressional delegation; Senator Jack Miller of Iowa, Roman L. Hruska and Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska, and Andrew Schoeppel of Kansas, who took turns eulogizing him.

Rep. Jensen called Senator HICKENLOOPER "a great, man . . . held in high respect by all of his colleagues regardless of party affiliation . . . a man the historians will write about as 'there was a man' . . ."

He said Senator HICKENLOOPER "is a patriotic American statesman who fights to preserve what every American boy has fought for in all the wars in which we have been involved—the free enterprise system."

Sen. Miller, Iowa's junior senator, praised his colleague "as a man of patience, understanding and sincerity . . . a man who is a fighter . . . a man who keeps his word.

"Well done, BOURKE," he concluded. "It is a privilege to be serving the people of Iowa and a particular privilege to be serving with you."

STABLE FORCE

It was Senator Hruska's turn.

"Senator HICKENLOOPER," he said, "is a constructive and stable force for good legislation leading to sound national policy. . . . No one is closer to the problems of the farm country out here or more competent in it."

Senator HICKENLOOPER, whose third term expires in 1962, has not announced for reelection but Hruska virtually did it for him when he said "Iowa shall return him again to the Senate."

Hruska was not finished.

"Senator HICKENLOOPER is a man who takes his work very, very seriously," he went on, "but who doesn't take himself too seriously. As Senator Miller said, he has a marvelous sense of humor."

Then, turning to the guest of honor, he said in Czech: *"Dobry stesti a zdravi mnogo leta at' zijoul"*—"Good luck, good health. Long life for many years."

Senator Curtis came on next and was first to call his colleague "HICK", his familar nickname.

"HICK," Senator Curtis said, "is a symbol of integrity and soundness . . . a symbol of clear thinking."

Senator Schoeppel endearingly called him "HICK", too, and unqualifiedly endorsed him as "one of the truly great Senators of this generation . . . a man of great ability who has demonstrated time and again fierce integrity, devotion to principle and unswerving loyalty."

"GLITTER"

Then the man who has gone from a small town lad at Blockton, Iowa, through the political chairs to become a member of the U.S. Senate, where he is ranking member of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, and second ranking member of the Agriculture and the Foreign Relations Committees, got his chance.

"I wish," said Senator HICKENLOOPER, "that the many fine things that have been said about me could be fully accurate."

"Friendship," he said, "has a habit of putting a little more glitter on a man than actually is there."

Nevertheless, he recognized that such an occasion as this could "only be a result of friendship because it couldn't be purchased at any price."

He reminisced about coming to Cedar Rapids 40 years ago to start his career and found that it didn't take long to develop friends even though he knew only one person when he arrived.

"I feel that I have been honored beyond the genuine capacity that I possess," he said.

WORLD FREEDOM

For a moment he turned his attention to the great cold war struggle between the two ideologies of economic slavery and economic freedom, each controlling a third of the world.

We will have to make sacrifices in the days ahead to win the struggle, he said, but we must make sure "ours are material sacrifices and not sacrifices of our political liberties and freedoms."

"I have but one thing in mind," he concluded, "the preservation of freedom in the world."

The Senator then called for his children to stand and for Mrs. Hickenlooper, "my sail and anchor" to come to the rostrum.

A huge American flag was lowered into view of the audience. Everybody sang "God Bless America". The evening was over save for a reception in front of the stage.

It was one of those "a good time was had by all" affairs. Even by the "peace" pickets across the street from the coliseum who apparently were happy to have a place to perform.

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